

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements—What case types are subject to the scheduling requirements described in the plan?

Case Management Plan Required?—What is the required content of the case management plan and the timing for its submission?

Case Management Conference Required?—Is a case management conference required, when is it held, what type of judicial officer presides, and are the clients required to attend?

Case Management Conference Topics—What topics are discussed at the case management conference?

Scheduling Order Issued?—Is a scheduling order issued, when is it issued, and what is its content?

Other—Are there are other relevant provisions?

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
M.D. Ala.	All civil cases	Yes	Yes	These topics are discussed: 1. discovery cut-offs; 2. dispositive motions; 3. nondispositive motions; 4. trial dates; and 5. factual and legal basis of the case.	Yes	
N.D. Ala.	All civil cases are subject to the scheduling requirements except certain case categories exempted in the local rules.	Litigants in all civil cases will be required to file a proposed discovery/case management plan, except when the case is unlikely to need discovery or the case is	A pretrial/scheduling conference is required in all cases except those exempted in the local rules.	Topics discussed involve setting deadlines for completion of discovery and scheduling cases for trial within a reasonable time after those deadlines have	Except as ordered by a judge of the court in a particular case, a scheduling order need not be entered in the categories of cases exempted under local rule from the	

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		brought pro se by persons in custody.		expired.	requirement of a meeting of the parties.	
	Loc. R. 26.1		Loc. R. 26.1		Loc. R. 26.1	
S.D. Ala.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to use its master annual calendar system.
D. Alaska	The court will conduct formal, face-to-face scheduling and planning conferences in all complex cases (by telephone if prearranged). The conference will be held within 120 days of filing (or 30 days of the case being at issue).	The court rejected such plans in routine cases (those subject to the preliminary pretrial order).	IA	During conferences held in complex cases, the court will consider use of ADR, staging of motion practice, and bifurcation of issues.	The conference held in complex cases serves as the outline for the scheduling and planning order.	The court said it would integrate the early and ongoing control of the pretrial process through involvement of a judicial officer (in assessing and planning the progress of a case) into its case management procedures.
		Loc. R. 16.1 (1/3/95)	Loc. R. 16.2 (1/3/95)			
D. Ariz.	All civil cases	A joint proposed scheduling order is submitted by counsel for cases in the standard and complex tracks.	A case management conference is required in all cases except those on the expedited track.	The scheduling order and action deadlines are discussed at the case management conference.	A standard scheduling order is issued.	Discovery and other case management conferences are held for cases in standard and complex tracks.
E.D. Ark.	IA	IA	IA	IA	A scheduling order is issued shortly after a case is filed.	The court will refuse to grant continuances without good cause shown. The court will select one individual for each judge to coordinate all of that judge's scheduling.
	Loc. R. D-5 (3/14/85)					
W.D. Ark.	Complex cases, at the discretion of the court	A joint plan is submitted to the court by the attorneys 7 days prior to the scheduling conferences. The CJRA plan does not specify the content of the plan.	A scheduling conference will be held within 30 days after the appearance of the defendant or from the date of the last responsive pleadings.	Topics include the appropriateness of consenting to a magistrate judge and any other matters relevant to a just determination of the action.	The scheduling order will be issued within 7 days after the scheduling conference and will establish these intervals: 1. disclosure of witnesses; 2. discovery cut-off date; 3. amendment of pleadings and joinder of parties;	

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	Loc. R. D-5 (3/84)				4. settlement conference date, if directed by court; and 5. pretrial conference date, if directed by court.	
C.D. Cal.	Scheduling requirements are at the discretion of the trial judge. (PD)	IA Loc. R. 6.1 Loc. R. 6.2 Loc. R. 6.4	IA	IA Loc. R. 6.4	A scheduling order is issued at the discretion of the trial judge. (PD)	
E.D. Cal.	IA Loc. R. 240(c) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Loc. R. 240(b) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 3–5 (12/91)	IA Loc. R. 240(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)	IA Loc. R. 240 (10/84; Revised 5/91) Summary of Court Practices, at 56–57 (12/91)	The court should continue to set realistic trial dates. Absent extraordinary circumstances, parties should be required to adhere to the pretrial scheduling order. Requests for continuances should be made by stipulation. Loc. R. 280(a) (10/84; Revised 5/91)
N.D. Cal.	Judges will participate in the Case Management Pilot Program on a volunteer basis.	Counsel are required to meet, confer, and prepare a case management proposal (using a standard checklist of topics) as part of the Case Management Pilot Program. The proposal will cover these topics: 1. the principal factual and legal issues in dispute; 2. ADR; 3. jurisdiction by a magistrate judge; 4. disclosure; 5. motions; 6. discovery; and 7. schedules for joinder of additional parties, filing of motions,	The case management conference will be held as part of the Case Management Pilot Program.	These topics will be discussed: 1. the principal factual and legal issues in dispute; 2. ADR; 3. jurisdiction by a magistrate judge; 4. disclosure; 5. motions; 6. discovery; and 7. schedules for joinder of additional parties, filing of motions, supplementation of disclosure, future conferences, the filing of papers for the final pretrial conference, and trial.	Shortly after the conference, the court will issue a case management order memorializing all decisions made and all stipulations entered.	The court will consider whether clients will be required to attend some or all of the conferences, and whether they will be required to sign the case management proposals submitted by their lawyers.

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	General Order 34 Appendix A–B (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)	supplementation of disclosure, future conferences, the filing of papers for the final pretrial conference, and trial. General Order 34 §§ VII–IX (1/1/92; Revised 1/1/93, 12/1/93, 1/18/94)				
S.D. Cal.	IA	IA	An early neutral evaluation conference is scheduled to be held within 45 days of the filing of an answer. Counsel and parties meet with a judicial officer. A case management conference is to be held within 30 days after the early neutral evaluation conference. For cases in which nonbinding arbitration or mediation is considered or held, the conference is to be held within 60 days.	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: claims and defenses, discovery and the resolution of discovery disputes, principal witnesses, case complexity, motions, expert witnesses, settlement, ADR alternatives, and any special factors. Loc. R. 16.1 (12/91)	A case management order is issued that includes a statement of the issues, a discovery schedule, dates for future case management conferences, dates for the identification of expert witnesses, deadlines for pretrial motions, and a firm pretrial conference date. Loc. R. 16.1 (12/91)	
D. Colo.	IA Loc. R. 16.2 (Revised 4/15/94)	IA Loc. R. 4.1 (Revised 4/15/94)	A scheduling conference is held within 45 days after the defendant enters a court appearance. Loc. R. 16.2(A) (Revised 4/15/94)	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: discovery, motions, and settlement conferences. Loc. R. 29.1 (Revised 4/15/94)	Yes Loc. R. 16.2(A) (Revised 4/15/94)	

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D. Conn.	At the court's discretion the court will order the systematic, differential treatment of civil cases so as to tailor the case management to the case's complexity, length, and resource requirements.	IA	IA	IA	IA Standing Order on Scheduling in Civil Cases (1986; Revised 5/1/89) Loc. R. 11(a)2	IA
D. Del.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule Loc. R. 16.3 (Revised 1/95)	In complex cases, the court can: 1. order separate trials or staged resolution of certain issues; 2. set early dates for joinder of parties; 3. make use of magistrate judges to resolve disputes; 4. limit discovery; 5. set a schedule for expert testimony; and 6. limit the time for presentation of evidence. Parties will file reports on the status of discovery and procedural matters. Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/95)	Conferences will be scheduled as appropriate to discuss issues of contention, discovery, settlement, and scheduling. Loc. R. 16.2(b) (Revised 1/95)	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: discovery, settlement, and scheduling issues of contention. Loc. R. 16(2)(b) (Revised 1/95)	A scheduling order will be issued that includes the date to terminate discovery, dates to file motions, the date for a pretrial conference, if appropriate, and the date for trial, if appropriate. Loc. R. 16(2)(b) (Revised 1/95)	
D.D.C.	The court will determine which categories of cases will be exempt from the scheduling conference requirement.	Counsel must file a statement within 10 days of the meet and confer conference that describes any agreements or disagreements on these 12 points: 1. track assignment; 2. date by which other parties will be joined or pleadings revised; 3. whether the case can be assigned to a	Counsel will meet within 15 days or the appearance of the defendant, the first filing of an answer, or any motion by the defendant. The plan does not prohibit telephone conferences, nor does it specify that clients must be present.	Counsel will discuss the 12 points of the case management statement due 10 days after the conference.	After conferring with parties at the first scheduling conference, the judge will determine track assignment and limits on discovery, if any, and issue a scheduling order.	

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		<p>magistrate judge for all purposes;</p> <p>4. whether there is a realistic possibility of settlement;</p> <p>5. whether the case can go to ADR;</p> <p>6. whether the case can be resolved on summary judgment or motion to dismiss;</p> <p>7. whether the parties can agree on exchange of information and other discovery issues;</p> <p>8. dates for exchange of expert witness information;</p> <p>9. if a class action, appropriate procedures for dealing proceedings under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;</p> <p>10. whether the trial and/or discovery can be bifurcated or managed in phases;</p> <p>11. the date for the pretrial conference; and</p> <p>12. whether the court should set a firm trial date at the first scheduling conference.</p>				
	Loc. R. 206(b) (3/1/94)	Loc. R. 206(d) (3/1/94)	<p>Loc. R. 206(a) (3/1/94)</p> <p>Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)</p>	Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)	<p>Loc. R. 206(a) (3/1/94)</p> <p>Loc. R. 206(c) (3/1/94)</p>	
M.D. Fla.	The plan directs the repeal of former local rules governing case management and adoption of a new Loc. R. 3.05 that formally establishes case tracks and formally defines case management procedures associated with each track.	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 requires a case management Report in track 2 and 3 cases. A Joint Case Management Report form to be used by parties is provided by the clerk with a Notice of Track Designation form shortly after case filing. The report must cover many topics,	Case management conferences are held for track 2 and 3 cases, in order to discuss the case management report.	IA	The revised version of Loc. R. 3.05 provides for issuance of a case management and scheduling order in track 2 and 3 cases. The case management and scheduling order will establish a discovery plan and schedule of dates, including any needed additional preliminary pretrial	

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		including those addressed in Loc. R. 3.05. Counsel and unrepresented parties must meet for the purpose of preparing the case management report within 60 days after service of the complaint upon any defendant, or the first appearance of any defendant. The case management report must be filed within 10 days after the meeting.			conferences in track 3 cases, as well as final pretrial conferences and trial dates (or dates after which they may be scheduled on 20 days notice) in track 2 and 3 cases. The case management and scheduling order may also address other issues raised in the case management report.	
N.D. Fla.	All civil cases except those on the administrative track Loc. R. 20 (Revised 84) Loc. R. 16.1(A) (Proposed) Loc. R. 16.1(C) (Proposed) Loc. R. 26.1 (Proposed)	Counsel must file a joint plan regarding discovery and case management prior to the beginning of the discovery period established in the initial scheduling order. Loc. R. 16.1 (Proposed)	A case management conference is held at the court's discretion, based on the joint discovery/case management plan. Standing Order (7/94)	If a conference is held, the topic of discussion is the joint discovery and case management plan submitted by counsel: The discussion will focus on: 1. the nature and basis of any claims; 2. the possibility of settlement; 3. a proposed timetable and deadlines; 4. an alternative discovery plan; 5. expected trial date and estimated length of trial; 6. whether the case is complex; and 7. other unique matters.	A uniform scheduling order is issued. (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (Proposed)	The uniform scheduling order will be modified to minimize the need for costly and time-consuming evidentiary hearings on attorneys' fees.
S.D. Fla.	Scheduling requirements are mandatory in all civil cases, except in the case types listed below where scheduling requirements are at the judge's discretion: 1. cases filed in or	IA	The judge may hold a scheduling conference with the parties prior to entering a scheduling order. In addition, Loc. R. 14 requires parties to meet within 20 days after the filing of the answer (or within 60	IA	The judge will issue a scheduling order within 40 days after the filing of an answer or within 120 days after the filing of the complaint (whichever occurs first). The scheduling order will include a date	Counsel for the parties (or any pro se party) may, pursuant to local rule and prior to the time prescribed in the previous column, submit a proposed scheduling order for the court's consideration.

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	<p>removed to the district on or before the date of adoption of the plan;</p> <p>2. habeas corpus cases;</p> <p>3. prisoner civil rights cases;</p> <p>4. motions to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255;</p> <p>5. Social Security cases;</p> <p>6. foreclosures matters;</p> <p>7. civil forfeiture actions;</p> <p>8. IRS summons enforcement actions;</p> <p>9. bankruptcy proceedings, including appeals and adversary proceedings;</p> <p>10. land condemnation cases;</p> <p>11. default proceedings;</p> <p>12. student loan cases;</p> <p>13. V.A. loan overpayment cases;</p> <p>14. naturalization proceedings filed as civil actions;</p> <p>15. cases seeking review of administrative agency action;</p> <p>16. statutory interpleader actions;</p> <p>17. Truth-in-Lending Act cases not brought as class actions;</p> <p>18. Labor Management Relations Act and ERISA actions seeking recovery for unpaid employee welfare benefit and pension funds; and</p> <p>19. any other case expressly exempted by court order.</p> <p>(The list of exempted cases was revised on</p>		<p>days after the filing of the complaint) to exchange documents and agree on a discovery schedule. (This requirement was revised on 2/15/93.)</p>		<p>certain for the following:</p> <p>1. completion of all discovery;</p> <p>2. filing all pretrial motions;</p> <p>3. resolution of pretrial motions;</p> <p>4. the pretrial conference (if one is to be held); and</p> <p>5. date of trial.</p>	

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S.D. Ga.	All cases except those exempted by local rule Loc. R. 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1	A discovery plan is required in complex cases; 4 months for discovery is the standard period in all other cases. Loc. R. 7.1 and 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 26	Case management, status, and pretrial conferences are held at the discretion of the court. (PD) Loc. R. 8.1 and 8.2 (1/82); Loc. R. 8.5 (added 6/94); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1, 16.2, 16.5	IA Loc. R. 8.1 (1/82); Loc. R. 8.5 (Revised 6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 16.1, 16.2	A scheduling order is issued by the clerk. (PD) Loc. R. 6.6, 7.1, 8.5 (1/82); Revised (6/94); Renumbered Loc. R. 7.4, Loc. R. 16.1, Loc. R. 26, Loc. R. 56.1	
D. Guam	All civil cases are subject to this requirement except: 1. actions filed by or on the behalf of convicted prisoners, pretrial detainees, or other persons confined in a territorial or federal institution challenging the validity or the conditions of confinement; and 2. an action challenging the validity of a criminal conviction or sentence.	A scheduling order must be filed within 75 days of the filing of the complaint. The order will address these issues: 1. the nature of the case; 2. the posture of the case including hearings, motions, and discovery; 3. either the adoption and incorporation of a discovery plan as part of the scheduling order, or any modifications of the time for disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1), any changes to the discovery limitations imposed by the local rules and the Fed. R. Civ. P., and a description and schedule of all pretrial discovery each party intends to initiate prior to the close of discovery; 4. the following dates: a. a proposed date limiting the joinder of parties and claims; b. a proposed date limiting the filing of motions to amend the	The parties will meet within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice for these purposes: 1. exchange all documents then reasonably available and which are contemplated to be used; 2. exchange preliminary schedules of discovery; 3. exchange any other evidence then reasonably available; 4. exchange witness lists; 5. discuss settlement; 6. discuss whether the case is sufficiently complicated to use some or all of the procedures in the Manual for Complex Litigation; and 7. discuss the contents and preparation of the scheduling order.	The parties will meet within 15 days of receipt of the clerk's scheduling notice for these purposes: 1. exchange all documents then reasonably available and which are contemplated to be used; 2. exchange preliminary schedules of discovery; 3. exchange any other evidence then reasonably available; 4. exchange witness lists; 5. discuss settlement; 6. discuss whether the case is sufficiently complicated to use some or all of the procedures in the Manual for Complex Litigation; and 7. discuss the contents and preparation of the scheduling order.	The clerk will issue a scheduling notice no later than 40 days after the complaint is filed. The Notice will set forth the date on which the scheduling order will be filed and the date for the scheduling conference.	Failure to cooperate in good faith may result in the imposition of sanctions.

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		<p>pleadings;</p> <p>c. the assigned date for the required scheduling conference with the district judge;</p> <p>d. discovery cut-off dates (defined as the last day to file responses to discovery);</p> <p>e. discovery and dispositive motion cut-off dates (the last day to file motions);</p> <p>f. pretrial conference dates;</p> <p>g. dates for filing the pretrial statement, memoranda of contentions of fact and law, joint exhibit lists, witness lists, and the proposed joint pretrial order as required by Loc. R. 237; and</p> <p>h. the trial date, which in no event will be later than 18 months after the complaint is filed, unless the court otherwise allows;</p> <p>5. the prospects for settlement;</p> <p>6. whether the trial is jury or nonjury;</p> <p>7. the number of trial days required;</p> <p>8. the names of trial counsel;</p> <p>9. whether the parties desire to submit the case to a settlement conference early in the litigation ;</p> <p>10. suggestions for shortening trial;</p> <p>11. any other issues affecting the status or management of the</p>				

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	Loc. R. 235-2 (1983; Revised 5/31/94)	case; and 12. a proposed discovery plan.	Loc. R. 235-5 (1983; Revised 5/31/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-5 (1983; Revised 5/31/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-3(c) (1983; Revised 5/12/94, 9/12/94)	Loc. R. 235-6 (1983)
D. Haw.	All civil cases Loc. R. 235-3 (11/91)	A plan is not required but may be considered in complex cases. (PD)	A scheduling conference is held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint. (PD) Loc. R. 235-5 (11/91) Loc. R. 235-6 (11/91)	The topics discussed at the scheduling conference are those in the standard scheduling conference order. (PD) Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	A scheduling order is issued at the scheduling conference. (PD) Loc. R. 235-4 (11/91)	
D. Idaho	All standard civil cases are subject to the new scheduling requirements. At the time of filing of the complaint, the clerk will notify the parties which judge is assigned to the case and send a form that lists the next action dates and the requirements of the first scheduling conference. Complex cases will be exempted from these requirements and the court will follow the procedures set forth in the Manual for Complex Litigation.	Attorneys will be required to communicate with respect to the issues covered at the scheduling conference, prepare a detailed litigation plan, and submit it to the court 7 days prior to the scheduling conference.	A scheduling conference will be held and a scheduling order issued within 90 days after the appearance of a defendant and within 120 days after the complaint has been served on a defendant. (This is a revision of the CJRA Plan.)	A series of next action dates will be established at the scheduling conference, including dates for the following events: 1. service of process; 2. answer; 3. scheduling conference; 4. scheduling order; 5. status conference; 6. trial date, motions deadlines, and discovery deadlines; 7. motion briefing deadlines; 8. motion disposition goal; 9. settlement conference; and 10. pretrial conference.	A scheduling order will be issued and will provide time frames for the following: 1. joinder of parties and amendment of pleadings; 2. discovery cut-off date; 3. disclosure of witnesses, including experts; 4. filing of dispositive motions cut-off date; 5. number and length of depositions; 6. trial date and estimated length of trial; 7. settlement conference date; 8. status conference date; and 9. pretrial conference date, if necessary. A scheduling order may be inappropriate in prisoner habeas corpus and mandamus, Social Security, asset forfeiture/penalty, student loan, recovery of overpayment, Medicare, and bankruptcy appeal cases. Consideration	The court, at its discretion, may use telephonic hearings to conduct the scheduling conference.

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	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)		should be given at this time to the appropriateness of referral to a magistrate judge, the suitability of ADR, application of the Manual for Complex Litigation, and any other matters conducive to a just and efficient determination of the action. Loc. R. 16.1(a) (Revised 7/94)	
C.D. Ill.	Complex civil cases, such as multitor actions and civil rights cases Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	IA Loc. R. 2.11 (1/92; Revised 1/94)	A pretrial scheduling conference is already required; a list of specific topics will be added to the agenda of this conference. Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: 1. a firm deadline for revised pleadings; 2. a firm deadline for joining additional parties; 3. a discovery calendar of deadlines, including a deadline for disclosure of expert witnesses; 4. early resolution of initial dispositive motions; 5. a schedule for the filing of dispositive motions; and 6. the availability of settlement assistance through settlement conference or summary trial. Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	IA Loc. R. 2.10 (1/92)	
N.D. Ill.	PD	PD	PD	PD	PD	The court's Standing Order Establishing Pretrial Procedure sets out the procedures covering scheduling, meetings, settlement, and preparation of the

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	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00B (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	Loc. Gen. R. 5.00A (6/26/85)	final pretrial order. It was adopted on 6/26/85 and revised on 11/27/91.
S.D. Ill.	All civil cases are subject to the setting of the presumptive trial date, but cases in track A are exempt from the requirements of pretrial and settlement conferences unless the judicial officer determines that the complexity of the case so warrants.	A plan for the management of discovery is entered at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.	Cases in track A are exempt from the requirement of a pretrial and scheduling conference, unless the judicial officer determines that the complexity of the case so warrants.	These topics are discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference: 1. the possibility of settlement; 2. the possibility of voluntary ADR; 3. the complexity of the case and, if tried, the approximate number of days needed to complete the testimony; 4. confirmation of the presumptive trial date; 5. a cut-off date for completion of all discovery; 6. a plan for the management of discovery; 7. the issues and how to formulate, simplify, and narrow them; 8. deadlines for amendments to the pleadings; 9. the filing of potential motions and a schedule for their disposition; 10. the approximate date of the settlement conference; 11. the approximate date of the final pretrial conference; 12. the possibility of referring matters to a magistrate judge; 13. the advisability of one or more additional case management conferences; and	The actions taken at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference will be incorporated into a pretrial scheduling and discovery order that will be modified only by order of the court.	A consent order incorporating all of the topics discussed at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference and signed by an attorney of record for each party will, at the discretion of the presiding judicial officer, be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the conference. The court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that parties be required to attend the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.

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	Loc. R. 11 (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(b) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	14. any other procedural issues that the judicial officer determines to be appropriate.	Loc. R. 11(c) (5/92; Revised 3/94)	Loc. R. 11(c) (5/92; Revised 3/94)
N.D. Ind.	IA	The court declined to adopt such a requirement. Judicial officers will consider it in appropriate cases. Attorneys should consider agreeing to such a plan.	IA	The discussion at the conference will include these topics: 1. whether there is an issue of jurisdiction over subject matter or the person, or concerning venue; 2. whether all parties have been properly designated and served; 3. whether all counsel have filed appearances; 4. whether any issue exists concerning joinder of parties or claims; 5. whether any party contemplates adding further parties; 6. the factual bases and legal theories for the claims and defenses in the case; 7. the type and extent of damages being sought; 8. whether any question exists concerning appointment of a guardian at litem, next friend, administrator, executor, receiver, or trustee; 9. the extent of discovery undertaken to date; 10. the extent and timing of anticipated future discovery, including a proposed schedule;	The scheduling order will include deadlines set at the initial pretrial conference (amendments to pleadings, joinder of parties, completion of discovery, designation of expert witnesses, and the filing of dispositive motions). The judicial officer will consider whether some types of cases (exempted from the issuance of a scheduling order by local rule) should be included in spite of the exemption.	

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				11. identification of anticipated witnesses or persons known to have pertinent information; 12. whether any discovery disputes are anticipated; 13. the time reasonably expected to be required for completion of all discovery; 14. the existence and prospect of any pretrial motions, including dispositive motions; 15. whether a trial by jury has been demanded in a timely fashion; 16. whether it would be useful to separate claims, defenses, or issues for trial or discovery; 17. whether related actions in any court are pending or contemplated; 18. the estimated time required for trial; 19. whether special verdicts will be needed at trial and, if so, the issues verdict forms will have to address; 20. a report on settlement prospects; 21. the advisability of court-ordered mediation or early neutral evaluation; 22. the advisability of use of a court-appointed expert or master to aid in administration or settlement efforts; and 23. whether the parties are willing to consent to trial by a magistrate		

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District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1(b) Loc. R. 16.1(c) Loc. R. 16.1(d)	Loc. R. 16.1(d)		judge. Loc. R. 16.1(d)		
S.D. Ind.	All cases except those exempted pursuant to Loc. R. 16.1(b): Social Security cases filed under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); applications for writs of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254; motions to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255; civil forfeiture cases; IRS summons cases and summary proceedings; bankruptcy matters; land condemnation cases; naturalization proceedings filed as civil cases; cases under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 pro se by prisoners; V.A. overpayment cases; student loan cases; out-of-district subpoena cases; HUD overpayment cases; mortgage foreclosures; and any other case exempted by the judge from the scheduling order procedure of Loc. R. 16.1(b). Loc. R. 16.1	The order setting the initial pretrial conference will require counsel for all parties to confer and prepare a case management plan and file such plan at least 15 days before the pretrial conference. After the filing of an acceptable case management plan, the court may adopt the plan, ordering it performed and vacating the order for the conference. Such an order will also set a firm trial date. The initial pretrial conference and the case management plan will address the following matters: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	An initial pretrial conference will be held no more than 120 days after the filing of the complaint. After the filing of an acceptable case management plan the court may vacate the order for the conference. If a plan is not filed or if the plan fails materially to comply with the order or reflects a material disagreement among the parties, the court may conduct the conference and, afterward, enter an order reflecting matters ordered and agreed to at the conference and setting a firm trial date. The court may also issue an order without further hearing, adopting the acceptable portions of the plan and supplying omitted or disputed matters, vacating the conference order, and setting a firm trial date.	The initial pretrial conference and the case management plan will address the following matters: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	A scheduling order may be issued by the court if the parties have failed to submit an acceptable plan. The order would address the matters ordinarily addressed by the case management plan: trial date, contentions of the parties, the discovery schedule, witnesses and exhibits, accelerated discovery, limits on depositions, motions, stipulations, bifurcation, ADR, settlement, referral to a magistrate, amendments to the pleadings, joinder of additional parties, interim pretrial conferences, and administrative matters. Loc. R. 16.1	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The Advisory Group recommended that the court conduct a discovery scheduling conference early in the discovery period for each complex case. At this conference, the court and the parties would develop a comprehensive discovery plan. The court deferred action on this recommendation pending action on the proposed change to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f).
	Loc. R. 16(b)(3)	Loc. R. 16(b)(1)				
S.D. Iowa	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court already uses differential case management on a case-by-case basis.
D. Kan.	IA	IA	The district judge assigned to a case will decide, alone or in conjunction with a magistrate judge, whether or not an initial scheduling conference is necessary to control the cost and duration of discovery.	IA	The judges and magistrates in each district office will jointly establish a procedure for the entry of an initial scheduling order tailored to particular cases. If an initial scheduling conference has been held, this order will be reviewed, modified, and entered after the conference. The initial scheduling order will address these issues: 1. whether or not limited discovery would help the court resolve substantive issues and narrow the scope of remaining discovery; 2. how dispositive motions can be filed at	The court adopts these case disposition goals, to be reached by the end of the 1993 statistical year: 1. the median time from filing to disposition should approximate the national average of 9 months; 2. the median time from issue to trial should approximate the national median of 14 months; and 3. the average life expectancy and indexed average lifespan of a civil case should equal the national average of 12 months. The court adopts these goals for the disposition of specific case types:

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
					the earliest possible opportunity; 3. whether documents can be exchanged without a formal discovery request; 4. whether or not issues should be bifurcated; 5. potential dispositive or discovery issues; 6. the placing of cases in categories for case management; 7. the setting of a date for the final pretrial conference and trial; and 8. the best time to consider mediation or settlement.	1. 60 days after it is deemed submitted for Social Security appeals; 2. 120 days after the reply brief is filed for bankruptcy appeals; and 3. 180 days from date of filing for prisoner habeas corpus cases. Loc. R. 503
E.D. Ky.	All civil cases except prisoner civil rights, habeas corpus, extraordinary writs, and U.S. cases, such as student loan and forfeiture cases.	IA	There will be a mandatory status conference early in the litigation.	The following topics are discussed at the status conference: 1. limiting the number of interrogatories and depositions; 2. limiting the number of expert witnesses; 3. discovery deadlines; 4. dispositive motion deadlines; 5. identification of all witnesses, experts, and exhibits; and 6. the final pretrial conference and a firm trial date.	IA	
W.D. Ky.	The court currently exempts these cases from the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b): habeas corpus cases, pro se prisoner civil rights cases, Social Security cases, and civil penalty cases.	The court endorses the concept of a case management plan as proposed by the Advisory Group and will study further this recommendation for ways to improve current practices. The court	A conference is required, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	The topics are those outlined in Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	A scheduling order is issued pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16. (PD)	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 22	anticipates that the district judges will implement the case management plan requirement in different ways. General Order (EOD 2/1/94)				
E.D. La.	All civil cases not exempted by local rule	No statement or plan is required by the CJRA plan; case management issues are resolved at the preliminary conference.	Within 10 days after all parties have entered an appearance, the court will issue an order scheduling a preliminary conference to be held no later than 20 days after the issuance of the order. The conference will be conducted by the district judge or the courtroom deputy (case manager). This conference may be conducted by telephone.	The preliminary conference will: 1. provide for an early neutral evaluation; 2. establish requirements and deadlines for disclosure of witnesses, documents and other exhibits, damage computations, and insurance agreements; 3. establish discovery deadlines; 4. establish deadlines for filing of motions, amending pleadings, and adding parties; 5. establish deadlines for exchange of reports of expert witnesses; 6. determine whether discovery can be limited below the limits established by the Fed. R. Civ. P. or whether discovery might exceed those limits; 7. the possibility of settlement and the need and date for any future settlement conference; 8. establish final pretrial conference and trial dates, with the trial date to be no later than 9 months after the preliminary conference, unless required by the	The court will issue a scheduling and management order following the preliminary conference. The order will set out all disclosure requirements and deadlines, discovery deadlines and limits, if any, and final pretrial conference and trial dates. These requirements and dates are to be established at the preliminary conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				complexity of the case; and 9. discuss any other matters appropriate for the effective management of the case.		
M.D. La.	Loc. R. 3.00E (12/93) All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements except: 1. student loan cases; 2. bankruptcy appeals; 3. motions to vacate a sentence; 4. habeas corpus petitions; 5. prisoner cases filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and 6. Social Security appeals.	Loc. R. 6.07E (12/93) Yes (PD)	Yes	These topics are discussed at the case management conference: 1. early neutral evaluation; 2. discovery deadlines; 3. deadlines for motions adding parties and amending pleadings; 4. deadlines for exchange of expert witness reports; 5. the limits of permissible discovery; 6. the possibility of settlement and the need for a settlement conference; 7. the dates for the final pretrial conference and the completion of the case; and 8. all other appropriate matters.	A uniform scheduling order is issued.	The case management conference may be held by telephone.
W.D. La.	All civil cases, except those exempted as permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16	IA	A scheduling conference will be held within 120 days from service of the last defendant or within 90 days from the first appearance of the last defendant, whichever is later. Trial counsel for each party are required to attend.	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: trial schedule, discovery approach and deadline, settlement, ADR, and tracking. Prior to the conference, counsel will exchange written witness and document lists that conform to requirements described in the CJRA Plan.	A detailed scheduling order will be issued after the conference, setting deadlines for all aspects of the case.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D. Me.	A proposed scheduling order will be issued in all cases except Social Security disability cases, habeas corpus petitions, bankruptcy appeals, asbestos track cases, and any other case or category of cases as a judicial officer may order.	A proposed discovery and motion plan is required in all complex track cases and in those standard track cases in which counsel seek to alter any scheduling deadline.	In complex cases and any other appropriate cases, a discovery/case management conference, or series of conferences, will be held.	The agenda for the initial conference will include the following topics: narrowing the case to its essential issues, sequencing and limiting discovery and motion practice, a trial date, all legal issues, settlement, ADR options, consenting to trial before a magistrate judge, and the date of the next conference. During the conference the judicial officer will be aggressive in exploring the advisability and utility of ADR, ascertaining the actual discovery needs and costs, and imposing discovery limits and deadlines.	The proposed scheduling order in administrative, standard, and prisoner civil rights track cases will limit the time to join other parties, amend pleadings, file and hear motions, direct the parties to exchange written settlement papers by certain dates, and identify the month in which the case will be ready for trial. In addition, the proposed scheduling order in standard track cases will set limits on the amount of discovery and complete other pretrial preparation. The scheduling order in State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol track cases will contain the items in the protocol described in the memorandum of agreement executed by Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. and the Maine Attorney General's Office. The proposed scheduling order in administrative, standard, and prisoner civil rights track cases will be issued as soon as possible but no later than 120 days after the filing of the complaint. The scheduling order in State of Maine/Pine Tree Legal Protocol track cases will be issued upon the filing of the proposed scheduling	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16 (8/1/93)	Loc. R. 17(b)(3)(4) (8/1/93) Loc. R. 17(c)(2)(3) (8/1/93)	Loc. R. 17(b)(2) Loc. R. 17(c)(1)	Loc. R. 17L(c)(4)(5)	order that is to be submitted within 10 days of service of the complaint. Unless a party files an objection to a proposed scheduling order within 10 days of its filing, the order will become the scheduling order of the court as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). Loc. R. 16	
D. Md.	All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements in one form or another. Cases with no discovery requirements (e.g., habeas corpus petitions, motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, Social Security cases, and mortgage foreclosures) will have a briefing schedule established for dispositive motions. Routine cases will have a scheduling order entered. Complex cases will have a scheduling conference.	IA	A case management conference is held in complex cases.	Trial dates are discussed at the case management conference.	Yes	Judges are encouraged to use uniform scheduling orders.
D. Mass.	All civil actions are subject to scheduling requirements, except as exempted by local rule.	Counsel will meet no later than 14 days prior to the scheduling conference and prepare a proposed pretrial schedule that includes a plan for discovery. Unless ordered by the district judge, the parties are required to file a joint statement containing a proposed pretrial schedule no	The initial case management scheduling conference before a district judge is required. Additional case management conferences may be convened at the discretion of the judicial officer to whom the case is assigned.	These issues are discussed at the initial scheduling conference: 1. the possibility of settlement; 2. the issues in contention; 3. a discovery plan and schedule; and 4. time limits on discovery. With information in these four areas, the	Following the scheduling conference, the judge will enter a scheduling order for the pretrial phase of the case. The order will include specific deadlines or general time frameworks for: 1. amendments to the pleadings; 2. service of and compliance with written	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
		later than 5 days prior to the mandatory initial scheduling conference. (These requirements are a revision of those originally in the CJRA Plan.)		district judge can prepare a scheduling order. If a judicial officer later convenes a case management conference, it will focus on these same issues. However, many cases are not likely to require more than the scheduling conference.	discovery requests; 3. completion of depositions; 4. identification of trial experts; 5. sequence of disclosure of information regarding experts as contemplated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b); 6. the filing of motions; 7. a date for a settlement conference; 8. one or more case management conferences and/or a final pretrial conference; 9. a date for a final pretrial conference; 10. the joinder of additional parties; and 11. any other procedural matter determined by the judge to be appropriate. (The content of the scheduling order has been revised since the adoption of the CJRA Plan.)	
	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92) Loc. R. 16.2 (9/90)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92; Revised 12/94)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92) Loc. R. 16.3 (10/92)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/92; Revised 11/94)	Loc. R. 16.1(f) (10/92; Revised 11/94)	
E.D. Mich.	IA	IA	In complex cases, the court will encourage discovery/case management conferences in which a judicial officer will meet with the parties to discuss the possibility of settlement, identify the principal issues in contention, and enter orders that will facilitate the just and	IA	IA	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1		speedy resolution of the matter.		Loc. R. 16.2(b)	
W.D. Mich.	IA	IA	Except in non-DCM cases, a case management conference will be held no later than 30 days after receipt of the last defendant's first responsive pleading. The conference may be conducted by telephone or in person. (This requirement was revised by administrative order on 12/17/93 to require that the conference be held no later than 45 days after receipt of the last defendant's first responsive pleading.)	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 31(i) (Revised 8/92)	Administrative Order 93-125 (12/93)	Loc. R. 11 (Revised 6/92)			
D. Minn.	All civil cases except simple cases	Counsel are required to meet no later than 10 days prior to the initial scheduling conference in order to jointly prepare a proposed pretrial schedule that includes a discovery plan. The plan will be submitted to the court no later than 3 days prior to the scheduling conference.	An initial scheduling conference will be held no later than 90 days after the appearance of the defendant.	Initial scheduling conference topics: 1. deadlines and time frames for pleadings and amendments to pleadings; 2. deadlines for joinder of parties; 3. deadlines for completion of nonexpert discovery; 4. deadlines for filing of motions; 5. a settlement conference date and a list of attendees; 6. dates for the case management and final pretrial conferences; and 7. trial readiness dates.	Yes	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Miss.	All civil cases	A joint case management plan is prepared by counsel and approved by the judicial officer at the case management conference. The plan will set forth track assignments and/or ADR recommendations and deadlines for amendments to pleadings and joinder of additional parties, completion of discovery, designation of experts, and the filing of motions.	A case management conference will be held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, or on the first available date thereafter. The conference may be conducted telephonically. Attorneys must have binding authority, and the judicial officer may require the attendance or availability of parties as well.	Topics to be discussed include principal issues, ADR, magistrate judge jurisdiction, disclosure, motions, discovery, settlement, and scheduling for the joinder of additional parties, amendments to the pleadings, the completion of discovery, the next conference, the final pretrial conference, and the commencement of the trial.	A case management order will be issued within 10 days of the case management conference. It can only be modified by order, with good cause shown.	Counsel must meet and confer (on case management conference topics) at least 5 days prior to the conference. They may confer by telephone. The court will use its authority to impose costs and expenses for violations of any provisions of case management and the scheduling order.
S.D. Miss.	All civil cases	A joint case management plan is prepared by counsel and approved by the judicial officer at the case management conference. The plan will set forth track assignments and/or ADR recommendations and deadlines for amendments to pleadings and joinder of additional parties, completion of discovery, designation of experts, and the filing of motions.	A case management conference will be held within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, or on the first available date thereafter. The conference may be conducted telephonically. Attorneys must have binding authority, and the judicial officer may require the attendance or availability of parties as well.	Topics to be discussed include: principal issues, ADR, magistrate judge jurisdiction, disclosure, motions, discovery, settlement, and scheduling for the joinder of additional parties, amendments to the pleadings, the completion of discovery, the next conference, the final pretrial conference, and the commencement of the trial.	A case management order will be issued within 10 days of the case management conference. It can only be modified by order, with good cause shown.	Counsel must meet and confer (on case management conference topics) at least 5 days prior to the conference. They may confer by telephone. The court will use its authority to impose costs and expenses for violations of any provisions of the case management and scheduling order.
E.D. Mo.	Case management will depend on track assignment. Cases in the expedited track will follow a prescribed written pretrial schedule. Standard and complex cases not governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) will	A joint scheduling order is required for cases in the standard and complex tracks. A proposed order is submitted to the court within 40 days of the entry of appearance by the last defendant. The proposed order will: set	Parties whose cases are in the standard or complex tracks will meet within 30 days after all served defendants have entered an appearance to discuss the proposed scheduling order.	Parties will discuss the contents of the joint scheduling order. The proposed order will: set dates for disclosure, set limits on the number of written interrogatories and depositions, establish a deadline for the filing of dispositive	Within 14 days after submission of the scheduling order, the judge will set a time for a scheduling conference by telephone for standard cases or in person for complex cases. At the scheduling conference or within 10	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	submit a joint proposed scheduling order to the court within 40 days of the entry of appearance by the last defendant.	dates for disclosure, set limits on the number of written interrogatories and depositions, establish a deadline for the filing of dispositive motions, establish a deadline for pretrial conferences to determine unresolved matters or outstanding motions, and set a realistic and firm trial date.		motions, establish a deadline for pretrial conferences to determine unresolved matters or outstanding motions, and set a realistic and firm trial date.	days after the conference, the judge will enter the court's scheduling order.	
W.D. Mo.	IA	With the exception of consolidated cases that have already had a meeting and actions transferred to the court under 28 U.S.C. § 1407, or consolidated with actions so transferred, or actions subject to transfer because of multidistrict litigation status, a joint or separate proposed scheduling order/discovery plan is required within 10 days of the initial meeting of the parties.	IA	IA	<p>Within 100 days after the complaint is filed, the parties will file a proposed scheduling order. The proposed dates to be included in the scheduling order are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a date limiting the joinder of parties; 2. a date limiting the filing of motions to amend the pleadings; 3. a date limiting the filing of motions; 4. a plan for the completion of all pretrial discovery, including the date of completion; 5. an estimate of the number of days to try the case with supporting reasons; and 6. an agreeable trial date for the court's consideration. <p>Loc. R. 15A (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94) Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92,</p>	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 15C-1 (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15C-2, 15F, 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	Loc. R. 15D (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	7/94) Loc. R. 15F (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94) Loc. R. 15H (1/83; Revised 1/84, 9/92, 7/94)	
D. Mont.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule	Yes	A preliminary pretrial conference is required.	Before the preliminary pretrial conference, all parties must file a pretrial statement and a mandatory predisclosure statement. Topics discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference include case complexity and discovery deadlines for joinder, amendment of pleadings and filing motions, expert witnesses, and the final pretrial order. At the preliminary pretrial conference, the judicial officer will implement a discovery plan that establishes dates for completion of discovery, limits the extent of discovery, and manages expert witnesses.	A scheduling order will be issued after the preliminary pretrial conference.	
	Loc. R. 235-1	Loc. R. 235-1(c)	Loc. R. 235-1(a)	Loc. R. 235-1 Loc. R. 235-4	Loc. R. 235-2	
D. Neb.	IA	IA	IA	IA	Within 60 days after the defendant or defendants have appeared, the court will commence the progression of the case in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). The court will suggest or solicit progression deadlines in a scheduling letter or conference or will	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/93)				establish deadlines in a scheduling order subject to amendment.	
D. Nev.	IA Loc. R. 190-2	CR	A case management conference is held when it is needed and considered appropriate.	IA	Yes (PD)	
D.N.H.	All cases except those assigned to the administrative track	In complex and any other appropriate cases, detailed case management orders will be used at the discretion of the court. The content of such orders will be developed in consultation with the parties.	Yes Loc. R. 10(a) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	The topics include: 1. a pretrial discovery schedule; 2. discovery limitations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26; 3. consent to trial by a magistrate judge; and 4. dates for any additional pretrial conferences that may be necessary. Loc. R. 10(a)(1) (5/69; Revised 1/85) Loc. R. 10(a)(3) (5/69; Revised 1/85)	In cases assigned to the complex track, either a case management order will be issued by the court or the parties will be directed to prepare and file a joint proposed case management order following the preliminary pretrial conference.	
D.N.J.	IA Gen. R. 15B.1 (12/91; Revised 1/94) Gen. R. 40.4(c) (10/84)	Counsel will confer (in person or by telephone) prior to the initial conference to develop a joint discovery plan. (This requirement was eliminated by a 1/94 revision of the local rules.) Gen. R. 15B.1 (12/91; Revised 1/94)	An initial scheduling conference will be held within 60 days of the filing of an initial answer unless deferred by the magistrate judge due to the pendency of a dispositive or other motion. Case management conferences are conducted before magistrate judges unless the assigned district judge directs otherwise. Gen. R. 15A.1 (12/91) Gen. R. 40A.4(b) (10/84; Revised 12/91)	Topics discussed at the initial scheduling conference include dates for amendments to pleadings, submission of experts' reports, discovery completion, filing of dispositive motions, and the final pretrial conference. The progress of discovery and the use of ADR are also discussed. Gen. R. 15B.1 (1/94) Gen. R. 15B.3 (12/91)	After the initial scheduling conference and in consultation with counsel, the magistrate judge will issue a scheduling order that includes dates for amendments to pleadings, submission of experts' reports, discovery completion, filing of dispositive motions, and the final pretrial conference. The scheduling order in cases assigned to arbitration will not set a pretrial date. Gen. R. 15C (12/91)	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.N.M.	All cases are subject except administrative track cases. The timing of the conference is set by the case management plan. Prisoner petitions are exempted from these requirements.	Parties are not required to submit a case management plan prior to the scheduling conference. Parties to cases in the standard and complex tracks are required to meet and confer prior to the scheduling conference; the purpose is to dispose of as many consensual matters as possible.	Expedited and standard track cases will have a conference 60 days after a case is at issue before the judicial officer. Parties must be present or available. In complex cases, the conference is held within 30 days after issue. Parties must be present.	In expedited and standard track cases the topics include scheduling, discovery cut-off, a case management plan, and a firm trial date. In complex track cases, topics include the possibility of settlement, identification and formulation of issues, bifurcation of issues, a discovery schedule, and a motions schedule.	A scheduling order is issued in standard and expedited track cases. The order sets the discovery cut-off and trial dates.	Administrative cases are referred to a magistrate judge, have no discovery, and are likely to be resolved on pleadings or by motion or default judgment.
E.D.N.Y.	IA	Pursuant to standing orders, counsel will confer on a possible scheduling order prior to any scheduling conferences. Civ. R. 49.3 (Standing Order 3)	The initial pretrial conference will be held in person unless the judicial officer determines it impracticable. Subsequent pretrial conferences will be held at the court's discretion. Guideline 50.7	The topics will include those currently set out in Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, as well as identification and clarification of genuinely disputed issues of law and fact, stipulations of law and fact, scheduling of cut-off dates for discovery, amendment of pleadings, scheduling of trial date, and discovery limitations.	IA	The court will continue to use a random assignment system. If the assigned judge does not reach a trial-ready case in a reasonable time, (no more than 6 months), the parties may request a conference with the clerk's office. The clerk will try to find a judge to hear the case on 1 or 2 days' notice.
N.D.N.Y.	All civil cases	The parties must meet before the pretrial conference and formulate a proposed discovery plan. The parties are directed to use General Order 25, which is provided to all plaintiffs upon commencement of action for service on defendants.	An initial pretrial conference will be held within 120 days after the filing of the complaint.	At the initial pretrial conference, the court will consider and the parties will discuss the following: deadlines for joinder of parties; amendment of pleadings; completion of discovery and filing of motions; trial dates; requests for jury trials; subject matter and personal jurisdiction; factual and legal basis for claims and defenses;	After the pretrial conference, the presiding judicial officer will issue a uniform pretrial scheduling order setting forth deadlines for joinder of parties, amendment of pleadings, completion of discovery, filing of motions, settlement conference, trial date, and requirements for all trial submissions.	The following cases are exempted from preparation of a case management plan: actions where one party is incarcerated; prize proceedings in admiralty; judicial review of administrative agency decisions; recovery of debts owed to the United States; enforcement of judgments or recovery of overpayment;

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				factual and legal issues in dispute; facts and issues that can be argued upon or narrowed; specific relief requested; intended discovery and proposed methods to limit discovery time and expenses; suitability of case for voluntary arbitration; measures for reducing length of trial; related pending cases; procedure for certifying class actions, if necessary; and settlement prospects.		proceedings in bankruptcy; proceedings for admission to or cancellation of citizenship; proceedings to compel or set aside arbitration; and proceedings to compel testimony or production pursuant to a subpoena other than one issued by the Northern District.
S.D.N.Y.	All cases will be subject to early judicial case management.	Case information statements will be filed by the parties. In standard and complex cases, a case management plan will be developed at the case management conference.	General Order 25 Case management conferences will be required in all cases within 120 days of the filing of the complaint. For complex and standard cases, periodic conferences should be scheduled to ensure adequate court supervision.	General Order 25 § XI These topics will be discussed at the case management conference: 1. the identification and simplification of the principal issues in contention; 2. discovery issues and schedule; 3. dispositive motions; 4. the joinder of additional parties; 5. whether counterclaims are to be asserted; 6. the feasibility of settlement or ADR; 7. whether and to what extent there should be reference to the designated magistrate judge; and 8. the dates for future conferences or other procedures to permit judicial oversight.	General Order 25 A case management plan scheduling events in the case should be issued following the case management conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
W.D.N.Y.	All civil cases are subject to these requirements, except pro se prisoner cases, Social Security cases, and habeas corpus cases.	At the first discovery conference, counsel for each party will present a plan and schedule for discovery and management of the case.	The court will hold a pretrial discovery conference within 60 days of filing. Within 30 days after the close of discovery, the court will hold a pretrial conference to set a firm trial date, discuss settlement, and set a cut-off date for any remaining motions.	These topics are discussed at the first pretrial discovery conference: motions, a discovery schedule, and settlement.	The court will issue a scheduling order that sets a trial date, a discovery cut-off date, a settlement conference date, and time limits on joinder, third-party practice, and pretrial motions. The court will adopt uniform scheduling orders.	
E.D.N.C.	Unless exempted by local rule, all civil cases receive a scheduling order.	IA	IA	IA	Unless exempted by local rule, all civil cases receive a scheduling order. Loc. R. 29.00 (2/94)	
M.D.N.C.	All civil cases Loc. R. 203	A case management plan is required. Loc. R. 203(b)	A case management conference is required except for certain exempted categories. Loc. R. 203(c)	Topics to be discussed include the possibility of settlement, ADR, mediation, discovery, a schedule for depositions, and consent to trial before a magistrate judge. Loc. R. 203–206	An initial pretrial order is entered. Immediately after entry of the order, the clerk should set a firm trial date. Loc. R. 207	
W.D.N.C.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except pro se prisoner and Social Security cases.	An initial attorney conference must be held within 15 days of the filing of the last required pleading. A certificate of initial attorneys conference and a proposed case management plan must be filed within 5 days after the initial attorneys conference.	An initial pretrial conference must be held within 30 days after the filing of the certificate of initial attorneys conference and the proposed case management plan.	The initial pretrial conference will be used to accomplish the following (based on Fed. R. Civ. P. 16): 1. rule on pending motions; 2. inquire about the possibility of settlement; 3. determine the appropriateness of ADR; 4. evaluate the case for DCM assignment; 5. inquire regarding anticipated discovery motions; 6. fix parameters for the	The scheduling order is incorporated in the case management plan.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				amount of and sequence of discovery (e.g., number of interrogatories and depositions); 7. establish a schedule for designating expert witnesses; 8. approval of consent orders; and 9. enter a pretrial order setting the trial date and adopting the case management plan.		
D.N.D.	Class 2 (standard management) cases	Counsel must meet and confer at least 7 days in advance of the scheduling conference to prepare a proposed scheduling/discovery plan. This plan will be presented to the court at least 2 days before the conference.	A scheduling conference is required.	These topics are discussed at the scheduling conference: contents of the scheduling/discovery plan, the trial date, and the final pretrial conference date.	The proposed scheduling/discovery plan is finalized at the scheduling conference.	
D. N. Mar. I.	The plan does not exclude any cases from the scheduling requirements.	After the case management conference, the judge will enter an order that will serve as the case management plan and that summarizes the matters discussed at the conference and designates the track to which the case has been assigned.	A case management conference will be convened by the judge in a timely manner.	Counsel for all parties are required to file a written statement before the case management conference that addresses all matters critical to the development of a realistic and efficient case management plan and that are specifically set forth in Rule 240-5 of the Rules of Procedure of the U.S. District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands.	The judge will immediately issue an order summarizing the matters discussed and action taken in establishing the case management plan.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
N.D. Ohio	All civil cases are subject to scheduling requirements.	At the conclusion of the case management conference, the judicial officer will prepare, file, and issue an order containing the case management plan.	The case management conference will be held within 15 days after the time for the filing of the last permissible responsive pleading, or, in any event, no later than 60 days of the filing of the initial complaint.	The agenda for the case management conference will include: 1. determination of track assignment; 2. determination of suitability for ADR; 3. determination of consent to jurisdiction of a magistrate judge; 4. voluntary disclosure of discovery information; 5. determination of the type and extent of discovery; 6. a discovery cut-off date; 7. a deadline for filing motions; and 8. the date of the status hearing, approximately midway between the case management conference and the discovery cut-off date.	At the conclusion of the case management conference, the judicial officer will prepare, file, and issue an order containing the case management plan.	Each party's initial pleading will be accompanied by a case information statement, which will be in the form prescribed by the court and which will be served on each other party to the litigation.
	Loc. R. 8:2.1(b)(4) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:1.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(a) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	Loc. R. 8:4.2(c) (1/1/92; Revised 12/15/92, 12/1/93)	
S.D. Ohio	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 16.2 (10/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	Loc. R. 16.1 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	Loc. R. 16.2 (10/91) General Order 91-4 (Eastern Division, 7/91)	
E.D. Okla.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements, except Social Security appeals will not be set for status/scheduling conferences. The judicial officer will timely convene and conduct a status/scheduling conference, during	A discovery/case management plan will be implemented at the status/scheduling conference.	A status/scheduling conference is required for all cases except Social Security appeal cases.	At the status/scheduling conference, deadlines will be set for amendments, adding of additional parties, discovery, and disposition motions. Firm dates will be set for pretrial conferences and jury dockets. The judicial officer will also acquaint counsel with	IA	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	which the plan for accomplishment of discovery and final disposition will be implemented by the judicial officer after consultation with counsel.			the court's policy of requiring a settlement conference in all standard and special management cases.		
N.D. Okla.	Case management conferences are required in all cases except Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals, administrative reviews, foreclosures, student loans, and prisoner petitions. Loc. R. 16.1(A) Loc. R. 16.1(B)	A joint case management plan is required for cases on the special management track. The plan will include summaries of the claims and defenses, a list of pending motions, stipulations, a discovery plan, parties to be added, claims dismissed and defenses abandoned, whether parties consent to trial before a magistrate judge, a settlement plan, a list of anticipated dispositive motions, estimates of litigation costs, and whether the case warrants special management. The joint case management plan is to be submitted 4 days prior to the case management conference. Counsel must confer at least 14 days before the case management conference. Loc. R. 16.1(C) Loc. R. 16.1(D) Loc. R. 16.1(E) Loc. R. 16.1(I)	A case management conference is required in special and standard management cases. Counsel must meet prior to the conference and prepare a joint case management plan.	IA	IA	
W.D. Okla.	All civil cases except prisoner cases (unless ordered by the court)	In all civil cases, a joint status report is filed prior to the	A status/scheduling conference is held within 120 days of the	Topics will include the streamlining of claims and defenses,	A scheduling order will be issued that includes all deadlines established	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	and Social Security cases	status/scheduling conference. The status report includes a brief statement of the facts, stipulated and disputed facts and legal issues, proposed exhibits and witnesses as well as any requested or required ADR. This report and the court's scheduling order constitute a management plan for standard track cases. In special management track cases, the court may direct counsel to jointly prepare a proposed case management plan.	complaint.	stipulations, discovery, deadlines, admissions, witnesses, settlement, ADR, and any measure to settle the case quickly.	by the court at the scheduling conference.	
	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	Loc. R. 17, Civil Status and Scheduling Conferences; Management (9/1/82; Revised 2/7/83, 5/20/83, 8/11/86, 12/31/91, 6/15/93, 4/20/94)	
D. Or.	All civil cases, at the discretion of the court	IA	A case management conference is not required, but the court may order a status conference within 30 days of filing if, in the judgment of the court, the case warrants early judicial intervention.	If a status conference is held, the court may enter a "full" scheduling order that includes discovery deadlines, motion deadlines, pretrial order dates, and pretrial conference and trial dates.	The clerk will issue a discovery and pretrial scheduling order at the time of filing of each new civil action. The order will fix the time for filing all pleadings and motions, joining all parties and claims, completing all discovery, and lodging a joint pretrial order and disclosing experts pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2). If the court holds a status conference, a "full" scheduling order may be entered at the	Once a case is filed and docketed, the assigned judicial officer will review the case for complex factual or legal issues (or the potential for such), or the involvement of numerous parties. If the case appears to warrant early judicial intervention beyond the normal scheduling order, the assigned judge will consider several options, from ordering a status conference within 30 days of filing to entry of

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

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Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16.1 (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. 16.3(A) Loc. R. 16.3(B) (Revised 1/94)			Loc. R. 16.4 (Revised 11/88)	Loc. R. 16.3(A) (Revised 1/94)
W.D. Pa.	IA	IA	Within 60 days of the filing of an answer, the assigned judicial officer will schedule an initial case management conference, except in cases designated for arbitration, Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals, habeas corpus cases, government collections, and prisoner civil rights cases.	IA	The judicial officer, after consultation with counsel, will enter a case management order that may include dates for completion of expert and fact discovery, a pretrial conference, presumptive trial or subsequent status conference, and the ADR designation.	
	Loc. R. 16.1.1E (10/93)	Loc. R. 16.1.2 (10/93)	Loc. R. 16.1.1A (10/93)	Loc. R. 16.1.2A (10/93)	Loc. R. 16.1.2A (10/93)	
D.P.R.	In any action, the court may direct case management by setting an initial scheduling conference or may instead order the parties to proceed, setting forth a series of deadlines in the case management order.	In any action, the court may require the parties to file with the court, prior to the initial scheduling conference, a memorandum discussing their factual and legal contentions, their list of witnesses and documentary evidence, and itemizing all discovery. The court will issue a case management order in all cases.	In any action, and as soon as practicable, the court will direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it for an initial scheduling conference.	The purpose of the scheduling conference is reach agreement on uncontroverted facts, assess any damages claimed, announce all documentary evidence and witnesses, set discovery procedure, schedule pretrial and trial, and discuss settlement.	The court will issue a case management order that establishes discovery procedures and deadlines and a trial date. If the court has scheduled a scheduling conference, the case management order will summarize the information covered during the scheduling conference.	The court will direct the parties to prepare a pretrial order that contains a summary of the admitted and disputed facts, summaries of legal theories, lists of witnesses, lists of exhibits, and other relevant information. The court may also order the parties to conduct settlement discussions.
D.R.I.	IA	The court retains the flexibility to require such plans in appropriate cases, but rejects a general requirement.	The court already conducts conferences under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that case management conferences be required for routine or complex cases.	IA	Scheduling orders are issued, but the court rejected the Advisory Group's recommendation that a uniform scheduling order be adopted for use by all district judges.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.S.C.	IA Loc. R. 7.00 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.01 (12/1/93)	PD Loc. R. 7.03 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.04 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.05 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.06 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.07 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.08 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.09 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/93)	PD Loc. R. 7.02 Loc. R. 7.14	PD Loc. R. 7.04 (12/1/93) Loc. R. 7.07 (12/1/93)	IA Loc. R. 7.10 (12/1/93)	
D.S.D.	Yes (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (1992)	Yes (PD)	Yes (PD)	IA	A scheduling letter is issued.	
E.D. Tenn.	IA Loc. R. 16.1	IA Loc. R. 16.1	PD 	IA 	A scheduling order will be issued by the district or magistrate judge as soon as is practicable but no later than 120 days after the complaint has been served on the defendant, except in these cases: Social Security cases; petitions for relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 and 2255; actions brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in which the plaintiff is pro se and is in the custody of state or local authorities; and bankruptcy appeals.	
M.D. Tenn.	All cases except those exempted by local rule (Title VII, prisoner cases, and Social Security and bankruptcy appeals) are subject to scheduling requirements.	Counsel will confer before the initial case management conference in order to develop a case management plan for submission to the case manager at the initial case management conference.	An initial case management conference is required in all cases covered under customized case management.	The case manager will outline the conference agenda for each case in the case management order. The case management order will be tailored to the needs and complexities of each case and will include all deadlines and the discovery plan for the progress of the case.	A case management order is issued after the initial case management conference.	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 11(b) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(b)(2) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(2) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(d)(1) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(b)(2) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(6) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(3) (3/94)	Loc. R. 11(c) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(c) (3/94) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(a) Loc. R. 11(d)(1)(a)(2)	Loc. R. 11(d)(2) (3/94)	
W.D. Tenn.	General civil litigation cases	Attorneys are required to present a joint discovery/case management plan.	A case management conference is required in all general civil litigation cases. The court will generally hold conferences no later than 90 days from the filing of the complaint.	These topics will be discussed at the case management conference: 1. progress of the case; 2. trial date, which is to be within 18 months unless certification is made; 3. discovery and motion timetables; 4. consent to trial before a magistrate judge; 5. a schedule for additional pretrial conferences; and 6. the presentation by counsel of a joint case management plan.	In Social Security cases, the clerk will enter an order requiring the plaintiff to file a brief within 30 days, the defendant to file a response within 21 days of the plaintiff's brief, and the plaintiff to file any response brief within 10 days of the defendant's response. No case management is required for United States debt cases. In bankruptcy appeals, the clerk will enter an order establishing a briefing schedule. In pro se cases, the judge will enter an order requiring discovery to be completed within 4 months, pretrial motions within 5 months, and the trial date within 9–12 months of filing. The court will attempt to dispose of bankruptcy, habeas corpus (except death penalty cases), and Social Security cases within 9 months after filing.	
E.D. Tex.	IA	IA	Within 120 days after issues have been joined, the judicial officer assigned to cases in tracks 3, 4, and 5 will convene a management conference.	At the management conference, the judicial officer will address these items: 1. confirm or modify track assignment; 2. establish deadlines	The docket control order produced at the management conference may be modified at any time thereafter by the assigned judicial officer.	Prior to the management conference, attorneys for each party will make the required disclosures, complete deposition of parties (if any are to be

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
				for filing motions; 3. determine issues to be tried; 4. identify witnesses who will testify at trial; 5. establish deadlines for approval of proposed expert witnesses; 6. determine the efficacy of referral to ADR; 7. determine feasibility of a settlement conference and its timing; 8. establish a firm trial date; 9. consider a time limit for trial; 10. discuss litigation cost estimates; 11. invite offers of judgment; and 12. discuss any other relevant matters.		done), and will have met and conferred about stipulations of fact and issues to be tried. Attorneys of record with full authority to make binding decisions and agreements are required to attend the management conference. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the court expects that attorney to be the one who will try the case. The party or a representative with authority to settle should also attend the conference.
N.D. Tex.	A pretrial conference will be held in every civil case except the following: civil rights actions filed by incarcerated persons; actions for forfeiture; government collection cases; bankruptcy appeals; and pro se cases. In every case determined by the presiding judge to be complex, an early discovery scheduling conference will be held in order to develop a discovery scheduling order. Discovery scheduling orders will be developed for	A discovery scheduling order will be developed for complex cases and any other cases at the judge's discretion.	A pretrial conference will be held in every civil case except the following: civil rights actions filed by incarcerated persons; actions for forfeiture; government collection cases; bankruptcy appeals; and pro se cases. A discovery scheduling conference will be held for complex cases and any other cases at the judge's discretion.	These topics are discussed at the discovery scheduling conference: identification and exchange of core information, and the necessity of scheduling early in the litigation discovery relating to the nature and extent of damages.	A scheduling order will be issued in each case within 90 days after issue is joined. The scheduling order will set a trial date and deadlines for the following: 1. completion of discovery; 2. motions to join other parties, motions to amend the pleadings, and motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions; 3. reports on the status of settlement negotiations and counsels' respective	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	complex cases and any other cases at the court's discretion.				attitudes toward mediation and referral to a magistrate judge for trial by consent; 4. a joint pretrial order and its contents; 5. exchange of witness lists, exhibit lists and deposition designations, and objections thereto; 6. designation of expert witnesses; and 7. any additional matter the presiding judge deems appropriate. A discovery scheduling order will be issued in complex cases and in other cases at the judge's discretion.	
S.D. Tex.	All civil cases	A general order requiring the preparation of a discovery/case management plan by counsel prior to the initial pretrial conference will be entered in each case not placed in one of the DCM tracks.	An initial pretrial conference will be held in all cases not placed in one of the DCM tracks. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	The scheduling order will set cut-off dates for new parties, motions, expert witnesses and discovery; set a trial date; and establish a time framework for disposition of motions. The scheduling order may be entered at a discovery conference, if one has been requested. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)	IA	Additional pretrial/settlement/discovery conferences will be scheduled as needed. Loc. R. 8 (5/88; Revised 1/92, 2/94)
W.D. Tex.	All civil cases except those exempted by local rule	Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a uniform scheduling order will be issued in each civil case. The scheduling order will require the completion of discovery within 6 months of the filing of defendant's initial pleadings.	IA	IA	A scheduling order is issued for all civil cases except those exempted by local rule. Within 30 days of the appearance of any defendant, the plaintiff will submit to the court a proposed scheduling order in the form prescribed by local rule. The plaintiff will confer with any	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. CV-16 (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(d) (Revised 1/94)	Loc. R. CV-16(g) (Revised 1/94)		<p>party who has appeared in the action. Parties will endeavor to agree on the proposed order. If they cannot agree, each party's position and reasons for disagreement will be included in the proposed schedule. In the event plaintiff has not yet obtained service on all parties, an explanation of why all parties have not been served must be included in the proposed scheduling order.</p> <p>Loc. R. CV-16(a) Loc. R. CV-16(c) Loc. R. Appendix B-1 (Revised 1/94)</p>	
D. Utah	IA	IA	After an issue is joined, there is an initial status and scheduling conference, conducted by a district judge or a magistrate judge designated by the assigned district judge. The initial status and scheduling conference provides the framework for case management.	<p>These topics are discussed at the initial scheduling conference: case complexity, preparation time estimates, motion deadlines, and pretrial dates.</p> <p>Loc. R. 204-1(a)</p>	Yes	No change in current practice is necessary.
D. Vt.	IA Loc. R. 12(b)	IA Loc. R. 4(a)(1)	IA Loc. R. 6	IA Loc. R. 6 Loc. R. 11	<p>Loc. R. 204-1(a)</p> <p>The discovery schedule filed by the parties will become the scheduling order provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) with respect to the time limits for the completion of discovery and for filing and hearing motions.</p>	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
D.V.I.	All civil cases Loc. R. 16.1 (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(b) (7/21/92)	The court conducts a discovery case management conference in complex and other appropriate cases. (PD) Loc. R. 16.1 (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.1(a) (7/21/92)	IA Loc. R. 16.2(d) (7/21/92)	
E.D. Va.	IA Loc. R. 12(A)–(C)	CR	IA Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	IA	IA Loc. R. 12(C) (8/62; Revised 1/80, 2/89)	The court's efforts predate the CJRA.
W.D. Va.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except Social Security appeals, pro se prisoner cases, student loan cases, V.A. overpayment cases, bankruptcy appeals, and other cases where the court is acting in an appellate capacity.	IA	Initial conferences will be conducted by the scheduling official.	The scheduling official will ascertain the availability of trial dates, anticipated length of trial, and other pertinent matters.	All civil cases except the exempted specialized cases will be subject to an initial pretrial order. The order will establish discovery deadlines, motions practices, and other pretrial matters. The pretrial order will also establish a firm trial date, which should generally be set 6 to 8 months from the date of service. More complex cases that require more pretrial preparation will be set on an ad hoc basis.	Each case will be monitored by a person designated by the judge to whom the case is assigned. The district judge may refer the case to a magistrate judge for pretrial supervision.
E.D. Wash.	IA	By current local practice, lawyers are required to submit, prior to the initial status conference, a proposed scheduling order. Loc. R. 16(b)	The court will ensure that scheduling conferences are routinely held within 90 days of filing. Loc. R. 16(a)	The court will consider the appropriateness of discovery management and apprise lawyers and litigants of available ADR processes.	IA Loc. R. 16	Judicial officers will continue to take a strong and active role in case management.
W.D. Wash.	IA	PD	PD	IA	A scheduling order is issued in most cases.	The court felt that a more formal case management system was not necessary and that local rules already provided adequately for case management plans

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. CR-16(a)			Loc. R. CR-16(a)		and conferences. The court will use its authority to issue abbreviated pretrial orders more frequently.
N.D. W. Va.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	
	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	Loc. R. 2.13	
S.D. W. Va.	All civil cases	IA	A time frame conference is held in complex cases or at the request of counsel. The conference is conducted by a judicial officer.	The purpose of the time frame conference is to establish the following: 1. the complexity of the case and whether or not to designate it as a complex or mass tort litigation case; 2. realistic discovery and pretrial time frame deadlines; 3. summary judgment or dismissal motions deadlines; 4. whether or not parties are willing to proceed through the trial phase with a magistrate judge conducting all aspects of the case; and 5. the possibility of early settlement and the setting of ADR mechanisms.	After issues are joined or a responsive pleading has been filed by all defendants, the court will enter a time frame order in all cases not exempted by local rule. The time frame order will set firm dates for the following: 1. joinder and amendments; 2. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) motions for judgment; 3. extra-judicial procedures; 4. discovery; 5. summary judgment and other dispositive motions (except Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b) motions); 6. pretrial order; 7. proposed charges to the jury and/or suggested findings of fact and conclusions of law; 8. pretrial conference; and 9. final settlement conference. Counsel or unrepresented parties may move for modification of the order within 21 days after its entry.	
	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01	Loc. R. 2.01 Loc. R. 2.02	Loc. R. 2.01	

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
E.D. Wis.	IA	IA	<p>The court may require the parties to appear and consider the future conduct of the case. These preliminary pretrial conferences can be designed as status conferences, scheduling conferences, discovery conferences, or any other type of meeting.</p> <p>Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)</p>	<p>These topics are discussed at the case management conference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nature of the case; 2. contemplated motions; 3. contemplated discovery; and 4. further scheduling of the case for final disposition. <p>Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)</p>	<p>The court may enter any orders that appear necessary to aid further scheduling of the action.</p> <p>Loc. R. 7.04 (Revised 1/1/92)</p>	
W.D. Wis.	All cases are subject to scheduling requirements except those that, by their nature, do not require a preliminary pretrial conference (e.g., Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals).	Several days prior to the preliminary pretrial conference, the parties will submit a report to the court describing the case, the issues, and any contemplated amendments to pleadings, as well as make recommendations concerning the timing of deadlines and the trial.	A preliminary pretrial conference will be held shortly after filing in all cases except those that, by their nature, do not require a conference (e.g., Social Security appeals, bankruptcy appeals).	<p>These topics will be discussed at the preliminary pretrial conference:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. discovery and a deadline for its completion; 2. a deadline for identification of expert witnesses and a deadline for disclosure of the substance of their testimony; 3. a deadline for the filing of dispositive motions and a briefing schedule for such motions; and 4. a trial date. 	The judge will issue a preliminary pretrial order after the preliminary pretrial conference, covering the topics discussed and decisions made at the conference. This order will serve as the agenda for case development and trial.	
D. Wyo.	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	The court will continue to follow local rule, which requires a magistrate judge to conduct an initial pretrial conference to assess the complexity of the case and to establish a discovery schedule. The case is then reviewed by a trial judge to determine the earliest available trial

Table 2: Case Scheduling/Initial Case Management Conference

District	Case Types Subject to Scheduling Requirements	Case Management Plan Required?	Case Management Conference Required?	Case Management Conference Topics	Scheduling Order Issued?	Other
	Loc. R. 16 (Revised 11/93) Loc. R. 16(b) (Revised 11/93)	Loc. R. 16		Loc. R. 16(a)		date and establish a date for hearing dispositive motions. With rare exceptions, cases are completed within 8 months.